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DAKIN'S  
UNRIVALLED OLD  
SCOTCH WHISKY.

## A BLEND OF THE FINEST WHISKIES

that Scotland can produce.  
Thoroughly Matured.

Per Bottle \$1. Per Dozen \$10.

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LIMITED,

C H E M I S T S,

and

AERATED WATER

MANUFACTURERS,

HONGKONG.

(Telephone No. 60.)

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1889.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LD.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED

WATERS.

OUR AERATED WATER MANUFACTORY

is replete with the best Machinery, embodying

all the latest improvements in the trade.

The greatest attention has been paid to appliances

for ensuring purity in the Water supply, to

secure which we have added a Condenser capable

of supplying us with 3,000 gallons of distilled

water a day, and are now in a position to compete

in quality with the best English Makers. Our

Sweet Waters cannot be surpassed anywhere.

The purest ingredients only are used, and the

utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in the

manufacture throughout. Waters are packed and

placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the

full amount allowed for Packages and Empties

when received in good order.

Counterfeit Order Books supplied on applica-

tion.

COAST PORT ORDERS.

whenever practicable, are despatched by first

steamer leaving after receipt of order.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is

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The following is a List of Waters always

kept ready in Stock:—

PURE AERATED WATER

SODA WATER

LEMONADE

POTASH WATER

LITHIA WATER

SARSAPARILLA WATER

TONIC WATER

GINGER ALE

GINGERADE.

No Credit given for bottles that are

dirty, or greasy, or that appear to have been used

for any other purpose than that of Containing

Aerated Water, as such bottles are never used

again by us.

WATSON'S

PURE FRUIT CORDIALS.

Prepared from the Juice of the finest selected

Fresh Ripe Fruit.

Black Currant

Red Currant

Orleans Plum

Pine Apple

Morella Cherry

Lime Fruit, &amp;c.

A table-spoonful (more or less according to

taste) added to a tumbler of pure or aerated

water forms a delicious beverage. The addition

of Wines or Spirits produce excellent and piquant

results.

Price, 75 Cents per Bottle, or \$7.50 per dozen

Case Assorted.

RASPBERRY SYRUP } Price,

STRAWBERRY SYRUP } \$1 per

RASPBERRY VINEGAR } Bottle

For imparting a delicious flavour to

AERATED WATERS,

"SUMMER DRINKS," &amp;c., &amp;c.

Sole Agents for Hongkong and China for

MONTERRAT LIME FRUIT JUICE

CORDIALS.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.,

Hongkong, China, and Manila

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## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1889.

## TELEGRAMS.

## THE NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

LONDON, August 21st.  
Rear-Admiral George Tryon has blockaded  
Vice-Admiral J. K. Baird with eight ships at  
Queenstown.THE NEW GOVERNOR OF CEYLON.  
Sir Arthur Havelock has been appointed  
Governor of Ceylon.H.M.S. "SULTAN."  
The Sultan of Crete has been floated.

## CRETE.

August 13th.  
The King of Greece, who has been staying at  
Copenhagen, has been summoned to Athens.  
A demonstration of Cretons in Athens had to  
be dispersed by the gens d'armes, and during  
the fray several were killed and wounded.  
Fresh massacres of Christians have taken  
place in Crete.Russia has stated her willingness to join the  
eventual concert of the Powers regarding Crete.

## ENGLAND AND EGYPT.

August 14th.  
In the House of Lords, Earl Carnarvon urged  
that England ought to announce her intention  
of remaining in Egypt.  
Lord Salisbury replied that although there is  
no intention whatever of abandoning the task of  
protecting Egypt until she can stand alone,  
England has no right to extend the period.

## FRANCE.

General Boulanger has been found guilty of  
conspiracy against the Republic.August 13th.  
General Boulanger, and MM. Dillon and  
Rocheport have been sentenced to deportation to  
a fortified place.

## CRETE.

Three French ironclads have proceeded to  
Crete.

## ANOTHER TYPHOON.

At 12.35 to-day a message from the Observatory  
was received here stating that there was a  
typhoon to the north east of Formosa. We  
respectfully invite the same to come along, and  
have done with it.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Sultan of Johore is going to Europe, for his  
health.We are compelled to hold over a report of the  
Victoria Recreation Club Aquatic Sports, held  
this afternoon.A COOLIE who had been recently sentenced to  
six weeks imprisonment for stealing a quantity  
of bricks, committed suicide in Gaol last night  
by hanging himself with the cord which he used  
as a belt.AN Emergency meeting of Zetland Lodge, No.  
525, E.C., will be held in Freemasons' Hall,  
Zetland Street, on Monday, the 26th instant, at  
8.30 for 9 p.m., precisely. Visiting brethren are  
cordially invited.IN the United States there are 70,000 lawyers,  
which is about one lawyer to every 900 inhabi-  
tants. In France there is only one lawyer to  
over 6,000 people. In Germany the proportion  
is about the same as in France.STATISTICS show that the aggregate amount  
of money coined annually by all the civilized  
countries of the world is steadily increasing.  
During the 1888 the coinage amounted to  
£58,529, while in 1887 it was £56,739,000.CAPTAIN BENSON, of the steamship *Phra Chula*  
*Chom Kiao*, which arrived at Bangkok on the  
4th inst., reported having experienced very  
heavy weather on the voyage from Hongkong.  
They encountered a typhoon which they could  
not get clear of for six hours. The cargo was  
considerably damaged.NEARLY seven eighths of the population of Zan-  
zibar are slaves. Some owners have 1,000. A  
negro boy costs about \$20, a strong workman  
about \$100 or \$120, a pretty young negroess from  
\$50 to \$100, Abyssinian women from \$200 to  
\$350, while the women from Jeddah, in Arabia,  
bring fancy prices. Surias for the hiring come  
higher yet.THE Band of the Argyll and Sutherland High-  
landers will play the following programme at  
the Barrack Square, this evening, commencing  
at 7.30 o'clock:—March "The Bombardment".....Brill.  
Lancers "Victory by Jory".....Godfrey.  
Value "Wiener Blue".....Strauss.  
Polka "The Blue Call".....Orleans.  
Quadrille "Lights of London".....Cocoe.  
Gaiety (vocal) "The Jolly Bachelor".....Standforth.PROFESSOR Huxley has penned a brief autobio-  
graphy. He says he was well christened Thomas,  
as he always liked the doubt, but his earliest  
ambition was toward the church. His first post-  
mortem was made when fourteen years old. The  
dissection poison nearly killed him, and laid the  
seeds of hypochondriacal dyspepsia. As the  
*Beagle* voyage made Darwin a naturalist, so the  
*Rattlesnake* voyage, as a navy surgeon, made  
Huxley what he is.A LONG deferred case was settled by Mr. Pollock  
to-day. In April last some Second Street crimps  
got hold of a newly-caught coolie, and locked  
him up in their highest room. One night he  
tried to lower himself out of the window by a  
rope, but it broke, and his leg was fractured in  
two places. After eighteen remands he got well  
enough to give evidence to-day, and in the end  
one of the prisoners was fined \$50. The other  
three were discharged.H. E. the Governor has gone up to Mountain  
Lodge again. He received the deputation from  
the Peak residents yesterday morning, but the  
interview was a good deal of a failure. The  
deputation had nothing to tell him, not having  
got the hundred-dollar report from Mr. Leigh yet,  
and His Excellency very kindly promised to do  
anything they want—if it suited the officials,  
the very men whose recommendations have  
caused all the trouble in the Peak drainage.By order of the *Propaganda Fide*, whose Presi-  
dent is Cardinal Simoni, and Chief Secretary  
Archbishop Jacobini, all German Catholic  
Missionaries in China heretofore will receive  
the passports and place themselves under the  
jurisdiction of the German Government. The  
authorization was scarcely needed, as the German  
treaty with China would have, in any case, been  
enforced, but the acquiescence of Rome, if super-  
fluous, indicates the disappearance of the last  
shred of the French claims to domination.—  
*Chinese Times*.A GOOD deal of interest, and almost of excite-  
ment, is being manifested concerning the  
circumstances of the death of Mr. Parrinton,  
the manager of a coffee estate in Johore, says  
the *Strait Times*. It seems that Mr. Parrinton,  
Museum Curator, was staying with Mr. Parrinton  
at the time. Briefly, Mr. Parrinton found in the  
morning that he could not drink anything, and  
that on attempting to do so he had spasms.  
He went out, and returned, and still could  
not drink. Then he was got to bed, where  
finally he had to be held down by force. Mr.  
Parrinton then went to get a steam launch and  
go for a doctor, but it was a holiday, and there  
were delays, and before he could get away the  
patient died. The deceased had, it appears,  
been bitten by a dog about two months ago,  
but until the other day no signs of hydrophobia  
had manifested themselves, and the dog is, or  
was a few days ago, alive and well. People are  
demanding that regulations should be made for  
the better prevention of hydrophobia in  
Singapore.A GEORGIA farmer prevents his cows from  
jumping fences by cutting off their lower eye-  
lashes, which operation makes a fence seem  
three times as high as it is.THE British flag filled the whole dock at the  
Police Court this morning. Nine men, belong-  
ing to the *Cockchafer*, *Mutini*, and *Firebrand*,  
playfully invaded the boudoir of a stout German  
lady in the Boulevard de My Dear, last night,  
and in doing so carried away the door. "One  
dollar each," said Mr. Pollock.THE Rialto is perturbed a good deal, as settling  
day approaches. One of the noble army has  
gone ashore, and several craft dragged their  
anchors. We shall say what we have to say,  
later. Meanwhile—how is this for a dig:—  
I'm only the first  
In the general bust;  
'Twas Pungim gold-dust  
That cooked my crust.THE best way to purify a room, says a writer in  
the Boston *Traveller*, is to set a pitcher of water  
in it, and in a few hours the water will have  
absorbed nearly all the respired gases in the  
apartment, rendering the air pure, but making  
the water utterly unfit to drink. The colder the  
water the greater its capacity to contain these  
gases. At the ordinary temperature a pail of  
water will absorb a pint of carbonic acid gas  
and several pints of ammonia. The capacity  
is nearly doubled by reducing the water to the  
temperature of ice. Never drink water that has  
been allowed to stand in a sleeping apartment.FEW persons are aware of the enormous waste of  
heat incurred in burning coal. By the very best  
method known to science it is estimated that  
only 8 to 10 per cent is utilized. The remainder  
is wasted by imperfect combustion, as well as  
carried off through the chimney. When it is  
turned into gas, and that burned in a properly  
constructed stove, nearly 50 per cent can be  
utilized. Nothing can give better promise than  
the use of gas-fuel. Not only has the price been  
reduced of making hydrogen gas, but in the last  
two or three years the method of producing what  
is called gas has been far in advance of all  
preceding inventions.A NEWCHANG correspondent writes:—From  
the interior we have news of splendid prospects  
for the coming crops. There has been hardly  
enough rain, but rather than have a repetition  
of last year's inundation, it will be better to risk  
being dried up. Although we must wait a few  
weeks before the harvest can be relied on, and  
meanwhile large shipments of cereals still  
continue, the price of produce is 20 per cent  
cheaper than it was in the winter, before any  
shipments were possible, yet there have been no  
means of adding to the stocks. The only two  
vessels in port are—Steamer *Chafso*, loading  
for Swatow, and steamship *Fuyew* for Shanghai.THE *Strait Times* mentions that the Singapore  
Government are now enforcing the rule as to the  
dismissal of clerks who are in debt. It is not  
considered probable that sanction will be  
obtained to the Bill making it impossible to sue  
Government servants; but the dismissal rule is  
intended to be steadily applied.—We don't  
think there is very much indebtedness amongst  
our Government officials in Hongkong. The  
boot is generally on the other leg. It does look  
suspicious, certainly, when we find men—whose  
position would enable them to squeeze infringers  
of the law if they were only unscrupulous—  
owning houses, and sporting jewelry worth  
hundreds of dollars, and boasting of their  
"warmness." And it does seem mighty curious  
how opulent and well-fed the detective force in  
this colony, almost without exception, is.THE old drop of comfort in the Prince of Wales'  
life is said to be to get his good old, portly  
mother down to his model farm-yard at Sandring-  
ham, where he potters round and gathers among  
his garments a concentrated aroma of cows and  
swine, fancying all the time that he is a good  
judge of beef and foot-rot. It's rather tiring, but  
the Queen, whose tastes are as simple as a hen-  
wife's, manages to appreciate the quiet homeliness  
of the elegant place until they get within smelling  
distance of the pig department, when the follow-  
ing royal colloquy generally ensues:—"What  
are these, Albert Edward?" "Pigs, ma." "Yes,  
of course; but what kind of pigs?" "Male pork,  
may I please your Majesty—I mean mother."  
H.M.: "Oh—ah—are these others pigs, too?"  
"Yes, madam." "Dear me, what an awful  
bore!" "No, your Majesty; may I please you,  
these are presumed to be of the gentler sex."H.M.S. *Rattler* returned to Singapore last Friday  
afternoon, after visiting Batavia and the Chris-  
mas and Cocos Islands, during a three weeks'  
cruise. The *Rattler* left Singapore for Batavia  
on July 20th. Nothing of any consequence  
occurred on the passage between these ports,  
and the weather was beautifully fine. During  
the week's stay at Batavia, the monotony  
was relieved by the people on shore  
playing every amusement, such as cricket,  
dances, &c., in the way of the ship's com-  
pany, so that altogether the stay there  
was made very enjoyable. Christmas Island  
was reached on the 2nd August. One of the  
Ross family was found there busily engaged in  
laying out a plantation for coffee and pepper.  
As soon as possible after arrival a party was  
landed from the ship, and a proclamation was  
read stating that Christmas Island for the future  
would be under the jurisdiction of the Governor  
of the Straits Settlements. The *Rattler* left  
the same day, and steered away for the Cocos-  
Keeling Islands, where she arrived on August  
4th. Mr. Ross, the proprietor, as he may be  
called, was found to be in perfect health,  
likewise all the other inhabitants of the Cocos.  
Mr. Ross reported that all was going along very  
pleasantly and satisfactorily. The *Rattler* stayed  
there for five days, and the officers managed to  
put in a few days of bird shooting. She left on  
the 10th instant, and experienced two days'  
rough and squally weather, but afterwards the  
weather was again fine and calm. The *Rattler*  
touched at Anjer Point and Muntok, and arrived  
in Singapore on the 16th. During the trip,  
the *Rattler* took occasion to have her usual  
monthly gunnery practice.—*Straits Times*.THE ancient city of Aleppo, so renowned in  
story, though situated in one of the most fertile  
provinces of the Turkish Empire, is in a wretched  
state of poverty and industrial decay, owing  
to the mingled neglect and exactions of the  
Government.THE residents of Chinkiang having challenged  
the crew of H. M. S. *Merlin* to a one day's  
cricket match, the event came off on Saturday  
last. Having won the toss, the Chinkiang men  
with mistaken confidence elected to field. The  
*Merlin* took every advantage of their innings,  
and in spite of a 'tail' made 105 runs, of which  
amount a boy named White contributed 47 by  
very free hitting. The Chinkiang men went in  
and lost a wicket the first ball and two in the  
first over. Three wickets fell for no runs. The  
innings closed for the magnificent total of 9 runs  
in eight overs, occupying about a quarter of an  
hour. The *Merlin* had to thank Mr. Norman  
in a great measure for this result, his twists being  
very deadly.THE *Straits Times* reports more concessions,  
right on the spot where "Sugar" Smith  
found his El Dorado, too. It says:—Mr.  
E. L. Gordon, who arrived this morning  
(16th inst.) from Batavia, has succeeded in  
obtaining from the Dutch Government leases  
for four gold concessions in Sumbas, Western  
Borneo. Two of these are in favour of Mr. R.  
Liddell, and the other two in favour of Mr.  
Gordon. The area of the concessions covers  
in all about 160 square miles, and they have  
been tested and examined by experts sent  
from London for that purpose, and with very  
satisfactory results. The assays made by Johnson,  
Mathey & Co. have shown a very high percentage  
in the quartz sent home. A company or com-  
panies will be floated in London by the Straits  
Prospecting Syndicate almost immediately to  
work the Concessions. We understand that a  
number of Singapore people have already  
expressed a desire to invest in the enterprise.THE BURNING (?) OF THE  
"POWAN"Last night somebody—either a mischievous  
fool or a "short-seller" in Steamboats—started  
the rumour that the H. K. C. and M. S. B.  
Co.'s vessel *Powan*, which had left for Canton  
at six o'clock, had caught fire on the way,  
and a frightful catastrophe had been the  
result. Of course there was no truth in the  
report. The *Fatshan* passed the *Powan* inside  
Tiger Island at a quarter to two this morning,  
and all was well then. The Company wired to  
Canton, however, to make sure, and received  
the following reply: "*Powan* arrived as usual.  
Will return to-night."FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION AT  
SHANGHAI.

## A STEAM-LAUNCH BLOWN UP.

A boiler explosion occurred on the river on  
Saturday last, about a quarter past 6 o'clock,  
and was attended with lamentable loss of life,  
during the trial trip of a steam launch called the  
*Chi-chuan*, or "Benevolent Streams." Some  
time ago a mandarin from Hangchow wanted a  
steam launch built, and he invited a Chinese  
firm to supply his want. The price he was  
willing to pay was considered by the native firm  
he applied to too low, and they told him that a  
launch of the size he required could not be made  
properly for the money. The mandarin went  
elsewhere, and finally bargained with Dong  
Mow, who carried on the business of blacksmith  
and copper smith in a lane opposite Hun's  
Wharf, to build and engine the boat for Tls.  
2,800. The launch was 55 feet long and the  
boiler had been built some time ago by a  
Chinese firm on the Soochow Creek for another  
launch, but as it would not keep steam, it had  
been rejected. According to a remark made  
after the accident by the surviving fireman the  
boiler was intended to carry 160 pounds of  
steam. How far this is correct, we are not in a  
position to state, because the fireman was  
suffering from severe fright at the time, and was  
laughing and swearing by turns.The boat was nearly ready on Saturday  
morning and apparently only wanted a steam  
gauge to complete the engine department, but  
the builder declined to purchase a good gauge,  
as it was considered too expensive, and it is  
believed that he bought a second-hand one some-  
where, and consequently it could not be relied  
upon, though no one can say for certain that this  
was actually the case, because all those who  
knew anything about it are dead. The launch  
wanted a trial trip on Saturday afternoon, and  
there were on board eight men connected with  
Dong Mow's, that is the master of the shop,  
his wife's younger brother, and six workmen  
and boys. There were a Wei-yuan, representing  
the owner of the boat, with two of his  
Hangchow friends, one engineer and two  
firemen, a tailor who made the cushions for  
the launch, and a number of guests, making  
in all somewhere about thirty people on board  
at the time of the accident. The launch steamed  
up to Kien-lee-yuen without accident, and  
on the down trip three of the workmen  
went on shore in a sampan, and landed at  
the Foochow Road jetty. The launch pro-  
ceeded down the river against the flood tide and  
passed between the *Fungshun*, which was  
moored to the Old Dock Buoy, and the *Kuling*.  
A number of guests in long robes, showing that  
they belonged to the better class, were sitting in  
the bow of the launch while a fireman who had  
been overcome with the heat, had come up on  
deck, and was sitting at the end. Suddenly a dull thud  
was heard by people on shore and steam shot up  
in the air, and then a volume of steam shot up  
while high above it rose a confused mass in the  
shape of an inverted cone, of wood and iron,  
prominent among it being the body of a Chinaman,  
which rose as high as the *Fungshun*'s mast,  
and a large piece of the launch's boiler, for  
the latter had exploded.The concussion was felt severely on board the  
steamers alongside the Associated Wharves, and  
on board the *Beeping Ship Yuen Fak*. In one  
corner, the officers were at dinner, and they rushed  
on deck under the impression that some vessel  
had run into them, so violent was the concussion.  
The explosion was witnessed by many people,  
and those who could, hastened to the scene to  
render assistance. One witness says that only  
four or five people came to the surface and they  
were rescued. The Chief Officer of the *Fungshun*  
jumped into a sampan and saved the fireman  
who had been sitting at the end. This man was in a  
great rage with the engineer because he said the  
latter had carried too much steam. He has since  
stated that he expostulated with the engineer, but  
the latter told him to mind his own business, and  
other men who were picked up in the water were  
taken to the Hospitals. One was not much hurtbut two others were fearfully scalded, one of  
them being the Wei-yuan. Another was a brass  
fitter, and he is burnt all over the body, and now  
lies in St. Luke's Hospital. How many really  
were on board at the time, it is impossible to  
tell, but ten bodies have been recovered. Among  
these dead or missing are Dong Mow, the  
builder, and six men belonging to Dong Mow's  
shop, also the engineer and one fireman, and  
tailor, making ten persons. Nine of the bodies  
which were recovered were taken to a place of  
burial in Li Hongkew, nearly opposite the  
Flourine, and they were all fearfully scalded,  
the clothing being almost wholly torn off, while there  
were wounds on some of them.It is supposed that at the time of the accident  
those on board were trying to pass a cargo-boat  
tugging in the same direction.  
Of course, after the explosion, there was a  
great deal of wreckage floating about, and sam-  
panmen and cargo-boatmen eagerly busied  
themselves picking up pieces of the wreck. One  
piece of the launch, measuring some twenty eight  
feet long, is now at the Hongkong Station. Two  
men are at the Shantung Road Hospital, and  
one of them is severely scalded, while the other  
has a few injuries about the head. The man that  
Mr. Frahm, Chief Officer of the *Fungshun*,  
dragged into his boat, had been supported in the  
water by Mr. F. Hanisch, till Mr. Frahm arrived  
on the scene. One gentleman had heard the  
explosion, and looking out of his window, saw a  
piece of the boiler in the air. One of the men  
saved had an iron rod through the sole of his  
boot, but beyond a shaking and a few slight  
cuts he was not hurt.Most of the bodies recovered have been coffined  
and taken away. The body of the tailor, we are  
told, exhibited no marks of injury. According  
to native report some twelve people are still  
missing.—*N. C. Daily News*.The *Courier* gives the following details in its  
account:—  
When about opposite the garden the new steam  
launch belonging to the Shanghai Cargo Boat  
Co. was observed in front of them, and Dong  
Mow, anxious to show her superiority over foreign  
built launches, gave orders to put on more steam.  
A fireman on board, who is one of the survivors,  
has stated to us that he remonstrated with the  
engineer when this order was given, as there was  
a heavy pressure on the boiler and the gauge  
glass was exceptionally low. He was told to  
mind his own business and the engineer com-  
menced to fill the boiler with water. This  
proceeding seemed so dangerous to the fireman  
that he went aft, and scarcely had he got there  
before a terrific explosion ensued; the launch  
was literally blown to pieces and men and  
material were shot into the air for a height of  
50 or 60 feet. The cargo-boat launch was close  
alongside, but with the exception of a brick  
striking the boiler and a few holes in the awning  
she escaped.As showing the force of the explosion we  
may mention that a 4 inch iron plate was shot  
into the life-boat of the Tug Company's wreck-  
age boat, which was lying quite 100 yards away,  
breaking two planks and carrying away two  
thwarts and the rail. During yesterday nine  
bodies were brought ashore and this morning  
one body was towed up the creek; they all bear  
the appearance of being badly scalded and  
several have other injuries, received apparently  
from the flying fragments. As it is exceedingly  
difficult to get authentic information from na-  
tives we cannot state positively the number  
of lives lost, but we think 24 is about the number,  
for 31 people left the Soochow Jetty, three were  
landed, and 4 were rescued. If this number is  
correct there are 14 bodies still to be recovered.  
The boiler that exploded was built by a man  
on the Soochow Creek about two years ago for  
a launch, but it was rejected and had not been  
used.

## NOTES FROM CHINESE PAPERS.

The *Wat Sun* reports from Tientsin that the  
downward current of the Peiho has been so  
rapid lately as to cause great inconvenience to  
boats going up to Peking; the ordinary two  
days travel by boat being augmented at present  
to five and sometimes six days, although the  
distance to Tientsin is only about ninety miles.  
Of late, however, it appears that the volume of  
the Yellow River floods and the difficulties of  
travel by water have increased in proportion.  
H. E. Li Hung-chang is credited with lending  
two of his launches to assist the up-river traffic,  
but evidently the strength of the currents  
has proved too much for the steamers, as they  
have been taken off the line, although the river  
is more rapid now than a few days ago.The same paper gives an account of a man in  
Peking who, shamming to be mad, made a  
murderous assault on four companions against  
whom he had a grudge, and succeeded in the  
end in taking the lives of two and severely  
wounding the others. At his examination before  
the Courts the murderer kept up his pretence  
very successfully the first day, but at his second  
examination he gave full confession of the  
motives of his crime. On being taken back to  
prison, however, the man committed suicide.

## BRITISH NORTH BORNEO NEWS.

The Sandakan *Herald* states that on the 5th  
June last some Sulus working for Mr. Fryer  
across the bay managed to capture two orang  
outangs, a full grown female and a young one.  
The coolies were cutting down a tree in com-  
plete ignorance of the presence of the simians  
in the upper branches. The fall of the tree  
stunned the old orang, and the young one was  
secured with rattan lashings and fastened to a  
pole. A similar convenience was rigged for the  
young one, and the two were brought into  
Sandakan. An adventurous Chinaman purchased  
the old female, but it managed to get loose, and  
created a panic in the neighbourhood. Captain  
Beeson sent an armed Sikh to interview the  
disturber of the public peace, and three Snider  
bullets cut short its career. The young one is  
becoming tame. Mr. F. Bayley skinned the old  
one, which measured 4 ft. 3 inches, with a very  
heavy broad face and enormous hands.An event of unusual occurrence took place  
recently on the Kinabatangan, being the re-nun-  
ciation by one Ah Fong of the religious doctrines  
of Kong Fu Tze, and his admission to the ranks



In each case the Union occupies the canton or upper part of the hoist, but whereas in the red and blue ensigns the remainder of the flag is of the color of the canton, in the white ensign the canton is white, and the remainder of the flag is blue. This is a long time the distinguishing flag of England. The national flag of Scotland is a white saltire, or St. Andrew's cross, upon a blue field—technically, a saltire, a saltire, argent—and what it has been customary to describe as the flag of Ireland is a red saltire upon a white field.

Strictly speaking, however, Ireland never had a national flag. Before the invasion of 1172 the petty king who was elected to the chief place continued to use his own standard. For some time subsequent to 1172 the standard of Ireland bore three golden crowns on a blue field. Henry VIII substituted harps for crowns, for fear, it is said, that the latter might be taken for the triple crown of the Pope; but as Mr. George Prendergast, the harp did not appear in the royal standard until the reign of James I. In 1603, on the union of the crowns of England and Scotland, the first union flag was formed by the combination of St. George's Cross with the saltire of Scotland, and it appears that this flag was used for ships only, though it was not then worn in the ensign, but was used separately on the "jack staff" on the bowsprit, as the Union Jack, properly so-called, now is. To clear this point up once and for all, let us say that it is held by the best authorities that, in spite of the usage of the War Office to the contrary, the flag which is called the Union Jack ought to be taken as the ensign of the United Kingdom, and that the flag which is called the Union Jack is a small edition of it used as a "jack," that is, it is flown from the jack-staff situated formerly on the bowsprit and now in the bows of a man-of-war.

During the Commonwealth, the Parliament expunged the Scottish cross with its blue field from the Union, and introduced the Irish harp in the fly of the ensign, but the Restoration saw the old flag reintroduced, and on the union with Ireland at the beginning of the present century the Irish saltire was added to it, and the flag assumed its present form. It must be admitted that, from a heraldic point of view, it can scarcely be called an eminent success. The written description, or verbal blazon, given of it was correct enough, but the flag has never been made in accordance with that description. The white and red saltires—or diagonal crosses, if we may so say—of Scotland and England are "counter-charged," that is, while in the first and third quarters the white is uppermost, in the second and fourth the red is uppermost. But in order to meet a law of heraldry that color is not placed upon color, or metal upon metal, it is necessary that when the red crosses of England and Ireland cross in contact with the blue ground of the flag they should be "fimbriated," in other words, separated by a very narrow border, in this case of white. This has been done in regard to the Irish saltire, but the border which is uniformly placed round the cross of St. George is so wide that it is not a "fimbriation" at all, but forms another cross upon which the red emblem of St. George is superimposed.

Mr. Laughton, in his "Heraldry of the Sea," suggests that it was done purposely to mark an ancient tradition of the combination of the cross of England with the white cross of France. This, however, cannot have been the case, as the written blazon removes all doubt as to what was intended. The Union flag is seldom flown at sea, except as a part of the ensign. When Her Majesty's board any vessel it is hoisted on the mainmast, the royal standard being hoisted on the mainmast and that of the Lord High Admiral on the foremast. It flies from the mainmast as the flag of an Admiral of the Fleet, and it is hoisted, we believe, on board a ship on which a court-martial is taking place. It was inserted in the ensign in 1707, previous to which date, the latter bore the English cross in the canton. The royal standard of this country has varied considerably from time to time. At present it bears the arms of England in the first and fourth quarters, Scotland in the second and Ireland in the third. It may not be generally known that the Prince of Wales has a standard of his own, which is always hoisted when he is on board a ship. It is the same as a royal standard, except that it bears, to use heraldic language, a label argent of three points, with the arms of Saxony on an escutcheon of pretence.

A national flag, regarding which, Englishmen may naturally feel some interest, is that of the United States of America. Before the Declaration of Independence the different colonies used, not always without remonstrance, the flag of the mother country with the addition of some local emblem. The first flag, indeed, adopted as a national ensign by the ships of the United States, consisted of the now familiar horizontal stripes with the British Union in the canton. On August 14, 1777, Congress resolved "that the flag of the United States be thirteen stripes, alternating red and white, and that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation." Twenty-two years later the number of stripes and stars were alike increased to fifteen, but in 1795 Congress reverted to the old thirteen stripes, the same number as the original States. She the number of stars was increased to twenty, and it was ordered that one should be added for each new State admitted to the Union. The origin of the well-known French tri-color seems to be involved in obscurity. It certainly dates from the Revolution, but the colors are, of course, those of the horizontal lines, which would make them resemble the Dutch flag. In 1794 it was ordered that the flag should be adopted as now in use, and though this injunction does not seem to have been immediately or universally complied with, it gradually secured acceptance.

This country by no means stands alone in setting apart a special ensign for the use of its mercantile marine. Among European States Germany, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark have followed a similar course, as have Peru and Mexico, as well as a number of minor States in America. There is obviously much more that might be written regarding the use of flags afloat. Their employment for the purpose of signaling is worthy of notice, and the limits within which they may be honorably used for the purpose of deception during war. To enter upon these subjects, however, would lead us too far afield, and would cause this article to extend to too great a length.—Morning Post.

## MISSIONARIES AND MONEY BAGS.

The N. Y. Sun says:—A very important discussion as to the methods and results of missionary labor in China has been going on in the *Chinese Recorder*, a magazine conducted by missionaries themselves. It had its rise in the publication of the statistics of the missions for last year, and, of course, those who took part in it were friendly critics of the policy pursued in the work of evangelization.

One great obstacle to the successful prosecution of Christian missions in China is the competition between the different societies and religious denominations engaged in the endeavor. The same embarrassment is felt throughout the East, but perhaps in China it is an even more serious hindrance than elsewhere. In that empire there are as many as forty different Protestant bodies, each of which is working independently to secure converts and make a showing which will stimulate the pecuniary contributions essential to its existence. These missionary

societies, too, refuse to divide up the field of labor among them, either geographically or otherwise. Every one selects its own place and sphere of activity, and, therefore, they overlap each other frequently, with the result that the Chinamen are confused as to which Christianity really is, and the only among them have a chance to make the competition between the converting agencies the means of material profit. An ostensible convert is a prize so desirable that they compel the societies to bid handsomely to get such a proof of success. As a consequence, what are known as "rice Christians," people who obtain daily rations as a reward for conversion, have always been numerous among the clever Chinamen.

Yet, all told, the number of converts, or communicants, in the whole of that vast population of more than 400,000,000, was only 44,555 at the end of 1888. The number of missionaries, too, is increasing faster, proportionally, than the aggregate converts. In 1887, there were 1,030 missionaries, with an average of 31.3 communicants each; and in 1888 the 1,123 missionaries had an average of 30.8 communicants each. Still, the number of schools established by these Christian agents is increasing, and they are doubtless of much secular value in teaching Chinamen to speak English.

But the actual fruits of Christian effort for the conversion of China have been insignificant in comparison with the enormous amount of money and labor expended. How much it costs annually to maintain the forty communicating societies does not appear from the statistics, but the sum must reach millions of dollars, and the most of it, probably nine-tenths of the money, is utterly wasted, and worse than wasted, for it keeps alive the contest between conflicting doctrines, which produces perplexity and amusement among the natives. One hundred missionaries, who divided up the country among them, no one interfering with any other, and all inculcating the same Christianity, could accomplish more than all these 1,100 competing teachers. That is the method pursued by the Roman Catholic Church, whose success is consequently much greater.

As it is now, the number of converts is by no means proportionate to the number of missionaries employed by a society. The China Inland Mission, an English society, has 316 missionaries and 130 helpers, with only 2,415 communicants and 153 pupils in its schools. The Presbyterian Mission from this country, with less than a third as many missionaries and fewer native helpers, has 3,788 communicants and 2,352 pupils in its schools; and the American Methodists, with only eighty missionaries and 134 native helpers, have 3,003 communicants and 1,288 pupils. The sect known as Bible Christians has six missionaries and only three converts, or that a convert per missionary is worse off with only two converts to seven missionaries, while the Quakers have succeeded in making no converts at all, though they maintain one missionary, his wife, and two single women.

Of course, Christian missionary effort has been of much indirect benefit to China and the outside world, but that would not have been lessened, it would have been increased, if there had been fewer missionaries and greater harmony in their teachings. The prodigality of the expenditure on these mostly futile efforts for the conversion of the Chinese is appalling, and the folly of the competition between the different agencies is childish.

## STEP FORTH, HENRY.

The great question a while back was "Who the dickens is Sampson?" Now the all-absorbing enigma is "who the deuce is Sampson?" A Banishire paper just received here contains the following report:—On the 15th ultimo, before Lord Rutherford Clarke, Barbara Langlands, millworker, 53, Urquhart Road, Aberdeen, sued Frederick Wright, granite merchant, Queen's Road West, Aberdeen, for payment of £250 damages for alleged breach of promise of marriage and seduction. Sheriff Dove Wilson had, at a previous hearing in Aberdeen, found that it had not been proved that the defender promised to marry the pursuer, and that it had been proved that he seduced her, and he awarded her £100. Sheriff Guthrie Smith reversed the judgment, finding that the defender courted the pursuer and professed intention to marry her, and seduced her, and he increased the damages to £300. The defender appealed to the Second Division of the Court of Session, and when the case was previously before their lordships the defender stated that he had ascertained some facts concerning the pursuer's history which he wished to lay before the Court. Statements regarding these facts were put in, and pursuer lodged answers to them. The Court recently allowed proof to be taken of these statements. After Robert Crombie, solicitor for the pursuer, had been in the witness box, the Court heard the evidence of the pursuer, who is 29 years of age, and of somewhat prepossessing appearance. In the course of examination, she denied that she lived an immoral life before she knew the defender.

Re-examined—She made the acquaintance in Aberdeen of Henry Sampson, merchant in Hongkong, who was on a visit to Aberdeen. He knew all the circumstances of this case, and promised to marry her. Relying on the promise, she yielded herself to him. She was just about to go out to Hongkong to marry him. She was going by way of Aberdeen, visiting her friends and staying on the way.

Re-cross-examined—She made the acquaintance of Sampson in December last. It was arranged with Sampson that when this case was settled she should go out to Hongkong. He had been settled before he left, she would have gone with him. He said in April last.

By the Court—For what purpose were you to go to Hongkong? To be married.

Examined by Mr. Johnston, for the defender, she said she had made arrangements to meet him in Boston. He gave her no money or presents. By Mr. Cormie Thomson (for the pursuer)—He had mentioned that he was acquainted with a Capt. Cook.

This concluded the evidence; the remainder of the proof being fixed for October.

## Today's Advertisements.

### NOTICE.

As delays and inconvenience frequently arise from the manner in which correspondence is addressed to the Public Works Department, the public are respectfully requested to address all official communications, excepting those mentioned below as follows:—

TO THE SURVEYOR GENERAL, HONGKONG.

All communications respecting matters connected with the Buildings Ordinance should be addressed as follows:—

TO THE SURVEYOR GENERAL, HONGKONG.

Inspector of Buildings.

Only letters intended for the Undersecretary personally should be addressed by name, without any official designation.

S. BROWN, Surveyor General.

Public Works Department, Hongkong, 14th August, 1889. [1055]

## Advertisements.

THE CHINA SHIPPERS MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship "NINGCHOW" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all claims must be sent in to the Office of the Undersecretary before NOON, on the 3rd instant, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 3rd instant, at 4 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 3rd inst., will be subject to rent.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 4 P.M. TO-DAY, the 23rd inst., to the Agents, ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1889. [1054]

ZETLAND LODGE.

No. 525.

A NEMERGENCY MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on MONDAY NEXT, the 26th August, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited. Hongkong, 23rd August, 1889. [1056]

### WANTED.

FOR THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, A CAPABLE SHORT HAND WRITER, who is a smart paragraphist and reliable proof-reader. Apply, with full particulars, to THE EDITOR, The Hongkong Telegraph, Hongkong, 31st July, 1889.

### Insurances.

THE FUNDS OF THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE

ARE invested entirely within the British Dominions and are thus free from the complications which might arise in time of war. They now amount to Six and three-quarter Millions Sterling, and are increasing yearly. A marked preference continues to be shown for STANDARD POLICIES, and every year since 1865, New Assurances for upwards of £1,000,000 Sums Assured have been placed on the books. A result continued uninterrupted for so long a period by no other British Office.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED, Agents, Hongkong.

810-1

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF 1877 IN HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates. REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [821]

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY IN LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE and LIFE at Current Rates. REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [822]

LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at CURRENT RATES. EDUARD SCHELLHASS & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 6th August, 1889. [992]

### GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000. £333,333.33. EQUAL TO £333,333.33. RESERVE FUND £318,000.00.

BY SING, Esq. LOU TSO SHIN, Esq. LO YU MOO, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST, Hongkong, 17th December, 1887. [856]

### NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED £1,000,000.

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST, Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [152]

### Intimations.

WANTED.

A STEADY WELL BROKEN PONY, with SADDLE. Address stating price O. M. ANDERSON, I. M. Customs, Kowloon. Hongkong, 17th August, 1889. [1051]

G. FALCONER & CO., WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS, N. A. T. & A. L. N. S. T. B. U. M. E. N. T. S., CHARTS AND BOOKS. No. 48, Queen's Road Central. [742]

## Intimations.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION. SPOON COMPETITION—600 YARDS. TEN SHOTS.

Will take place TO-MORROW, the 24th inst., at 4.30 O'CLOCK P.M. Cartridges will be allowed one Shot extra.

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Hon. Secretary. Hongkong, 19th August, 1889. [58]

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Twenty-third Ordinary MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 9th proximo, at 4 O'CLOCK P.M., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 30th April last, and of declaring dividends.

By Order of the Board of Directors, W. H. RAY, Secretary. Hongkong, 19th August, 1889. [1050]

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Ordinary Half Yearly MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Offices of the Company, No. 14, Praya Central, on MONDAY, the 26th August, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, a Statement of Account to 30th June, 1889.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 12th to 26th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, D. GILLIES, Secretary. Hongkong, 8th August, 1889. [1003]

H. G. BROWN AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the STATUTORY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, will be held at the Offices of the General Managers, on SATURDAY, the 7th day of September next, at 12.30 P.M.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 22nd August, 1889. [1052]

A. G. GORDON AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR per Share will be payable to those persons who were registered Shareholders on 31st July, 1889.

Warrants are now ready and Shareholders are requested to apply to the Company's Office, No. 9, Praya Central.

A. G. GORDON, General Manager. Hongkong, 19th August, 1889. [1037]

### NOTICE.

THE CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

IN accordance with the Provisions of No. 121 of the Articles of Association the General Agents have this day declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND of 10 per cent. for the Half Year ended 30th June, 1889, on the paid up Capital of the Company.

Dividend Warrants payable at the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on the 26th instant, will be issued to Shareholders on the Register on the 24th August.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to the 24th instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents. Hongkong, 3rd August, 1889. [982]

SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000. CAPITAL PAID-UP £600,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: J. S. PURDON, Esq., Chairman, of Messrs. MAITLAND & Co.

H. R. HEARN, Esq., of Messrs. ALFRED DENT & Co.

E. J. HOGG, Esq.

JOHN WALTER, Esq., Manager the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

A. G. WOOD, Esq., of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

BANKERS: THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

LOANS made on MORTGAGE ON LAND, BUILDINGS, &c.

PROPERTIES bought and sold. ESTATES MANAGED and all kinds of LAND AGENCY and COMMISSION business conducted.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents. Shanghai, 19th July, 1889. [938]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £5,000,000. PAID UP CAPITAL £2,500,000. RESERVE FUND £2,500,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Hon. J. J. KESWICK, Chairman.

Hon. C. P. CHATER, Vice-Chairman.

E. A. SOLOMON, Esq., J. S. MOSES, Esq., G. S. MICHAELSEN, Esq., G. E. NOBLE, Esq., LEE SING, Esq., POON PONG, Esq.

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

MONEY advanced on Mortgage, on Land, and Buildings.

Properties purchased and sold. Estates Managed and all kinds of Agency and Commission business relating to land, etc., conducted.

Full particulars can be obtained at the Company's Office, No. 3, Queen's Road Central. A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary. Victoria Buildings, Hongkong, 3rd May, 1889. [521]

## Intimations.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, TO-MORROW, the 24th day of August, current, at 12 O'CLOCK NOON for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1889.

By Order of the Court of Directors, G. E. NOBLE, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 1st August, 1889. [971]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the REGISTRATION OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 10th to SATURDAY, the 24th day of August (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors, G. E. NOBLE, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 1st August, 1889. [972]

NOTICE.

T. J. COLLAÇO, HOUSE AGENT, AUCTIONEER, SHARE-BROKER, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT and Proprietor of the Macao Bath-house. Bathing Tickets for sale until October 31st.

PRICES: Season (for married couples) £2.00. Season (for single persons) 1.00. Single Bath 0.10. Towel 0.05. Refreshments supplied on Sunday Mornings from 8 A.M. to 10 P.M. Coffee and Biscuits 15 Cents. Macao, 7th August, 1889. [1000]

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.

THIRD FLOOR No. 5, Duddell Street, containing 1 large light and airy room, 2 small rooms, and 2 bathrooms. Gas and Water laid on. Rent \$70 per month. Immediate possession.

Apply to "B," c/o Hongkong Telegraph Office. Hongkong, 11th July, 1889. [869]

TO LET.

A Bonham Road, "RIKIDA," a SIX ROOMED BUNGALOW with Tennis Court. Possession from the 1st July, 1889.

I. M. BASA, No. 7, Remedios Terrace. Hongkong, 17th June, 1889. [752]

TO LET.

A FURNISHED ROOM with small Bed room attached. Apply to CRUICKSHANK & Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 15th August, 1889. [1026]

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 1, "CAMERON VILLAS," Peak East. One spacious five-roomed House at Mount Kellet Peak, Gas laid on. NEW HOUSES on "BELILIOS TERRACE," Robinson Road.

Apply to BELILIOS & Co. Hongkong, 17th August, 1889. [1031]

TO LET.

A SMALL GODOWN and OFFICE in No. 35, Wellington Street.

Apply to W. P. MOORE. Hongkong, 14th August, 1889. [1022]

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 2, "SMITH'S VILLAS," Magazine Gap, a spacious five-roomed HOUSE, with basement and out-house, excellent view. Expected to be ready 1st August next.

Apply to F. BLACKHEAD & Co. Hongkong, 2nd July, 1889. [828]

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

NO. 4, QUEEN'S GARDENS, Rent \$90 and Taxes.

Apply to G. C. ANDERSON, 13, Praya Central. Hongkong, 4th June, 1889. [129]

TO LET.

FROM 1st August, 1889, either with or without Machinery, the Company's spacious GODOWN and YARD at Bowington known as the Hongkong Steam Laundry Company, (Limited).

A. O. GOURDIN, Manager. Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., (Ld.) Hongkong, 24th July, 1889. [928]

TO LET.

(With Immediate Possession).



